Meeting Summary: Community Planning Forum Meeting #10
June 10th, 11th, and 12th, 2004
Old Masset Community Hall, Port Clements Community Hall

In Attendance:

a. Forum Members

	Representative	Perspective	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	Stan Schiller	Small Business forestry			
2	Mike Hennigan	Small Business forestry			
3	Dwight Welwood	Non-timber forest products	X	X	X
4	Margaret Edgars	Non-timber forest products			
5	Cathy Rigg	Public interest	X	X	X
6	Carolyn Terborg	Public interest	X	X	X
7	Bob Patterson	Sub-surface resources	X	X	X
8	Tim Boyko	Sub-surface resources	X	X	X
9	Betsy Cardell	Forest-based employment	X	X	X
10	Barb Rowsell	Cultural heritage tourism			
11	Vince Collison	Cultural heritage tourism	X		X
12	Allan Wilson	Haida Cultural Values	X	X	X
13	Johnnie Williams	Haida Cultural Values			
14	Dale Lore	Local government	X	X	X
15	Barry Pages	Local government	X	X	X
16	Eddie Russ	Skidegate Band Council	X	X	X
17	Marlene Liddle	Old Massett Band Council			
18	Nika Collison	Council of the Haida Nation	X		X
19	Gary Russ	Council of the Haida Nation			
20	Bob Brash	Major Forest Tenure Holders	X	X	
21	Dale Morgan	Major Forest Tenure Holders		X	X
22	Herb Langin	Provincial Government	X	X	X
23	Travis Glasman	Terrestrial Ecosystems	X		X
24	Jacques Morin	Terrestrial Ecosystems	X	X	X
25	Leandre Vigneault	Aquatic Ecosystems	X	X	X
26	Lynn Lee	Aquatic Ecosystems	X		X
27	Urs Thomas	Tourism	X	X	X
28	Delina Adea Petit Pas	Tourism	X	X	X

b. Process Team

Tamara Rullin, Carol Kulesha, Carrie Carty, Leah Malkinson, Elsie Stewart-Burton, Stuart Gale, Rahul Ray

c. Observers

Christine Pansino	Simon Davies	Ian Walker
Mike Parkes	Leslie Johnson	David Millar
Gudrun Dreher	Laura Feyer	Judy Hadley
Heidi Bevington	John Farrell	Theresa Conner
Rick Bourne	John Broadhead	Leigh Cormier
Dorthe Jakobsen	Captain Gold	Kris Charmin
Barry Wijdeven		

Handouts:

- Haida Gwaii / Queen Charlotte Islands Community Planning Forum Meeting #10 Agenda
- Meeting Summary: Community Planning Forum Meeting #9, May 13th, 2004
- LWBC: Trespass and Enforcement Policy
- Exploration and Deposit Appraisal Expenditures By Province and Territory, 2001-2004
- Haida Land Use Vision. Haida Gwaii Yah'Guudang (respect for this place), Council of the Haida Nation, May 2004
- Mineral Exploration (Socio-Economic Building Block) Prepared for: Economic Development Branch, BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management. Prepared by Finisterre.
- Metal Mining- Building Block Profile: Prepared for: Economic Development Branch, BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management. Prepared by: Glenn E. Bridges and Associates Inc. and Fluor Daniel Wright Ltd.
- FRPA Training Companion Guide: Forestry Modules, February 2004
- Queen Charlotte Islands Forest District Landscape Units and Biodiversity Emphasis Options, June 1, 1999. Draft.
- Sector handout: British Columbia Mineral Exploration Review 2003, Information Circular 2004-1, Ministry of Energy and Mines

Meeting Objectives:

☆ Build an understanding of the Haida Land Use Vision
☆ Build an understanding of the process for developing a land use plan
☆ Build an understanding of the interests of the Council of the Haida Nation, ecosystems, provincial government and public interest.

Summary of Action Items:

Action 10.1 PMT to provide sections of the environmental base case to the Forum as they become available.
Action 10.2: Bob Brash to look into summary information on the forest development approval process.
Action 10.3: Tamara to provide a definition of the roles of the co-chairs versus those of a facilitator if / when both are present.
Action 10.4: Tamara to email the information provided by Nika regarding facilitating and chairing a meeting.
Action 10.5: Leah to provide description of Stuart's role.
Action 10.6: PMT to distribute backgrounder on climate change (Ian Walker).
Action 10.7: Dorthe to research issue raised regarding Campbell River mine.
Action 10.8: Bob Brash to provide information on Oregon visual management.
Action 10.9: Brian to provide examples (images) of visual quality management.
Action 10.10: Forum members wishing a copy of the logging history maps are to request this directly from Gowgaia.
Action 10.11: CPF to review CIT EBM Framework and Handbook and FRPA Training Manual in preparation for a future EBM discussion.
Action 10.12: PMT to determine July meeting dates and advise CPF on Monday.

1. Haida Land Use Vision - Presentation Completion

Tamara Rullin, co-chair welcomed Community Planning Forum (CPF) members and guests to the continuation of the Haida Land Use Vision presentation. Haida members of the CPF presented the text of the Haida Land Use Vision, continuing from the May 13th meeting. Tamara noted that Margaret Edgars is continuing to improve and will return home tomorrow to continue her recovery.

Allan Wilson began the presentation with the *Kil:* Plant section (page 15) in Part 2: Condition of the Land. Allan noted that the logging industry pays little regard to the kinds of plants it calls "non-timber forest products". Many of the most powerful medicinal plants grow in the old growth forest, especially under the canopy in riparian areas within one hundred metres of the streams. Other individuals are becoming interested in harvesting plants for personal and commercial use in off-Island markets. Allan concluded by stating that plants are nourished and affected by the ocean. They need to be protected in various places, from the shoreline to more sheltered inland places.

Carrie Carty read the section on *Xiit'lit:* Birds (page 16-17). Carrie read that many kinds of birds depend on old growth forests and understories of fern and shrubs such as salal and huckleberry, as well as insects. Logging activities have affected bird populations and their habitat. Introduced species such as rats, racoons, squirrels, starlings, and deer have negatively impacted birds. Carrie stated that while some birds are able to adapt to the changing conditions of the land, others such as goshawk, marbled murrelet, sawhet owls, and herons have become rare. The role of birds in insect control, seed dispersal and nutrient loading is being reduced.

Elsie Stewart-Burton presented *Sk'waii:* Beach (page 16). Elsie noted that beaches are vulnerable to disturbance by pollution such as sewage, oil products, mining, and timber extraction. Log dumps cause bark and debris to sink to the bottom, deprive the water of oxygen and smother clams. Landslides fill estuaries with silt and gravel during heavy rainfall.

Nika Collison presented Part 3: Natural Ability of the Land to Function and Provide (page 17-18). Nika noted that Part 3 addresses what must be done in accordance with Yah'Guudang to bring land resource use into balance-to ensure the continuity of Haida culture and the economic well-being of the entire Island community. The maps identify places where the land use plan should provide protection against further degradation and addresses the need to restore things that are damaged. The map of Haida Protected Areas delineates important landscapes. Six other maps are included:

- *Tsuuaay:* Cedar: forests set aside to protect the workplaces of Haida ancestors and monumental cedars for cultural purposes.
- *Tsiin:* Salmon: Riparian forest areas set aside to protect salmon stream conditions and restore degraded watersheds.
- *Taan:* Bear: habitat for denning and foraging within their territories where future logging may occur.
- *Kil:* Plants: Places set aside to protect food and medicinal plants.
- *Xiit'lit:* Plants: Places set aside to protect nesting and foraging habitat.
- *Sk'waii:* Beach: Places set aside to protect life along the shore and the intertidal zone.

Nika continued by saying that with the exception of the Haida Protected Areas, most of these maps are preliminary in nature. The HLUV is not just about the protection of natural areas, but understanding economic conditions, and providing a vision for a sustainable economy. Forests have provided some benefits to communities, but were logged too fast. Forestry and other commercial activities must be managed with more respect and greater responsibility. The notion of wealth is more than simply money. Economic needs of Haida Gwaii must be brought into balance with the capacity of the land to function and provide.

Tamara thanked all presenters of the Haida Land Use Vision. She noted that here have been many people that contributed to this version of the Haida Land Use Vision, and that it is a living document. Simon Davies and John Broadhead were specifically noted for their efforts.

Discussion Points

After the completion of the Haida Land Use Vision, an opportunity was provided for CPF members and other guests to ask questions.

- CPF members thanked the Haida for the presentation, noting that this is an important milestone in the planning process and that a great amount of insight was gained.
- It was noted that the HLUV will be updated as new information is brought forward in the Environmental Base Case report being produced by the Process Technical Team, and the Economic Opportunities Strategy being initiated by the Haida Nation.
- The importance of protecting bear dens was noted. Tamara also provided clarification to the Forum that although the Haida Nation position (with CHN resolution) is that there is to be no bear hunting on Haida Gwaii, the table may make recommendations on this issue to both governments for consideration. The process for making CHN resolutions is at the Annual House of Assembly.

- The problem of introduced species was noted. The HLUV does not specifically address this issue. Introduced species were considered by the Haida; however, it was felt that this issue was best addressed by the CPF.

- There is ongoing work with the HLUV to define a vision for how the Haida Protected Areas should be managed, and what activities should be allowed. This information will be brought to the Forum for discussion at a future meeting.

- The need for economic information to identify where economic value can be created is necessary. Comment that the HLUV mentions economic considerations, but specific information is still in the preliminary stages. A status report will be available in July. There is a need to have input from all members of the community in developing this information, including CHN representatives and Band Councils.

- There is no additional work being completed on the Socio-Economic Base Case report which was presented in February 2004. CPF members are free to use the report as an information source as they see appropriate. The report contains information on local employment and income levels associated with current conditions (as of 2001).

- It was noted that there has been a rapid change in employment in some communities over the past number of months and years, and there is a need to update economic information to reflect the patterns over this short time period.

- Suggestion that the table should have a discussion on socio-economic indicators. This will help to clarify what the forum is looking for. In an effort to identify the specific information needed, CPF members should review the socio-economic base case, and identify what is missing so an informed discussion can occur.

- A composite map overlaying all of the HLUV maps was requested, so that all of the Haida interest areas could be viewed on one map. It was suggested in response that this can be produced over time, but that it is premature at this point.

- An overview of the environmental base case will be available in July. The entire document will not be completed by the July meeting, but as sections become available, they will be provided to the Forum.

Action 10.1 PMT to provide sections of the environmental base case to the Forum as they become available.

2. Council of the Haida Nation Interests- Nika Collison

Nika presented the interests of the Council of the Haida Nation. She is the representative for the Haida Land Use Vision (HLUV). She identified the HLUV as a key document that reflects the interests of the Haida, and the reason why the Haidas are here. Nika stated that the Haida have a great respect for the land. She is pleased to have the opportunity to have an equal seat at the CPF table, to co-manage the process, and for the Haida to be engaged in government to government discussions with the Province.

Nika stated that the Haida are involved because the land and waters of Haida Gwaii are in them. Compared to those that do not live on Haida Gwaii, and in cities of concrete and recycled air, Haida Gwaii is a unique place where the place and people are linked.

Nika stated that she hopes to develop a plan for all Islanders. There is a need to work together. From an economic perspective, people need to think outside the box. She noted that some trees can be cut, and some fish caught for employment, but ultimately, there is a need to examine other ways of generating revenue on Haida Gwaii. She stated that the CHN does not envision protecting all of Haida Gwaii. She also noted that Islanders are able to fill many jobs often completed by off Island people.

The Council of the Haida Nation is a large organization. Nika and Gary were selected for their ability to be aware of a range of political issues. The CHN has quarterly meetings as well as an Annual House of Assembly that allows communication with all members of the Haida Nation.

Discussion Points

- How will the HLUV be incorporated? Is it the essence, the language, or something else that is important? The HLUV is a document that is easy to understand. The vision is not a formula, as there are not specific answers. Need to think about broader questions. How do you understand the Haida culture? How do we know that we came out of the ocean? How do the Haida know how long nave they've been here? Overall, it can be said that everything depends on everything else. The first part of the HLUV describes where we came from. Part 2 is not yet complete, and requires more information. Part 3 also requires more information. The CPF is encouraged to take the HLUV as deep as they can.

- Comment that many things in the HLUV are similar to the Heritage Tourism Strategy.

CHN Political Update

Tamara introduced Allan Wilson to read a prepared statement regarding an ongoing forestry issue. As Guujaaw and Arnie Bellis were unable to attend the meeting, they had asked Allan to read a prepared statement stating the Council of the Haida Nation's position in regard to recent cutblocks approved by the Ministry of Forests. She noted that there will always be political aspects that need to be addressed. Allan read the statement which highlighted the ongoing discussions between the CHN, Husby Forest Products and the Ministry of Forests regarding proposed logging in areas that contain cedar of archaeological and cultural importance to the Haida.

Allan said that the connection of the Haida to Haida Gwaii is a feeling. They owe their existence to Haida Gwaii, and know what needs to be done to protect the land. The cedar in this area is of a quality which has become rare. The HLUV presents a vision in clear simple language.
CPF members were thanked for listening. This is the first time that the Haida voice has been heard. Comment that the HLUV is not the end, but the starting point. People are encouraged to speak with Haida if they have any questions.

Allan Wilson concluded the evening with a prayer.

3. Process Management Items

Tamara began the CPF meeting by welcoming CPF members and observers. A round of introductions was completed. Rahul Ray was introduced. He will be helping to support the process, working for the Process Management Team and the Community Planning Forum. Betsy Cardell was also introduced as the forestry employment representative who will be replacing Deborah Mantic while she is on medical leave.

Meeting Summary 7, 8, and 9 Review

A review of the action items from meeting summary 7 was previously completed; however, the CPF did not formally accept the meeting summary. Forum members were asked whether there any concerns with meeting summaries #7 and #8 that needed to be addressed. Action items were reviewed from Meeting summary #8.

Agreement:
Meeting Summary #7 and #8 were accepted.

Action 10.2: Bob Brash to look into summary information on the forest development approval process.

Meeting Summary 9 was a summary of the HLUV presentation from Thursday, May 13th. There were no action items or discussion points for review and approval.

Discussion Points

- A discussion was had regarding the scope of the plan, and issues that are considered to be within or outside of the scope of this process. It has been noted previously that the mandate of this plan is to provide strategic direction for *how* the land should be managed, as well as *where* and *when*. But it is not within this process to determine who should receive licenses or authority to manage the land. However it's not always that black and white, and some issues may or may not be considered as part of the process, depending upon how important they are to planning forum members, and where the group wishes to focus their limited time.

Bear hunting for example was identified as a key issue by the Forum. While the management of bear habitat would be considered part of land use direction, recommendations for bear hunting would be considered 'other policy recommendations' that if the Forum wishes, can be brought forward to the Province and the Haida Nation. It's important however that the Forum has an opportunity to review and consider the interests and issues related to bear hunting before making a recommendation, and an opportunity will be provided when there is discussion on wildlife sections of the plan.

Facilitation and Process Management

The co-chairs noted that they have received a variety of feedback regarding the issues of facilitation and process management. A total of 10 individuals responded both verbally and in writing. Some of the suggestions that came forward to the Co-Chairs that they will be implementing and defining include the following:

- Agenda review with the CPF to allow sufficient time for discussion
- Role of observers, forum members and PMT
- Time limits for each speaker (5 minute time limit)
- More focussed discussions
- Provide a written speakers list
- Provide updates to the Forum on activities of the PMT and technical team.

The co-chairs reviewed the roles of the CPF, the PMT and government to government negotiations. The CPF's role is to negotiate a consensus recommendation on a plan, or where consensus cannot be reached to develop options to provide to the Province and the Haida Nation. Government to government negotiations will be undertaken where consensus has not been reached, or for issues that are outside the scope of the Land Use Plan.

The key role of the facilitator is to: get agreement on the agenda; ensure the code of conduct is followed; stay neutral; ensure everyone has an opportunity to participate in a safe, positive environment; introduce topics, provide a background, identify expectations, provide a time warning, develop a parking lot, summarize discussions, assist as required and check for agreement when appropriate.

With respect to the issue of facilitation there was a wide range of responses received. The PMT reviewed the feedback and considered four potential options for facilitation and the pros and cons of each. A decision was made to proceed at least for the short term with the Co-Chairs taking on the role of facilitation. Stuart Gale will continue to play a role as an advisor to the PMT.

Discussion Points

- There was a comment that Tamara and Carol will do a good job as facilitators, and that there is not a need to bring in a facilitator.

- It was suggested that the roles of a facilitator and co-chair need to be distinguished if an independent facilitator is hired in the future.

- Tamara and Carol noted that they are still learning and they accept their strengths and weaknesses. They have been working to develop key skills and have been working through complex issues with Stuart in an advisory role.

- Stuart recognized that it would be a difficult task for him to continue as a facilitator if there was resistance from the CPF.

- Concern was expressed about only being able to speak about an issue twice. The CPF may need to revisit this in the future.

- Concern was noted with the second to last bullet of the letter: "discretion of co-chairs to determine when and to what extent additional process support is required, including process design, plan development and facilitation". It was recommended that the statement should have a precursor that notes "After consultation with the CPF it is the discretion of the co-chairs..."

Actions:

Action 10.3: Tamara to provide a definition of the roles of the co-chairs versus those of a facilitator if and when both are present.
Action 10.4: Tamara to email the information provided by Nika regarding facilitating and chairing a meeting.
Action 10.5: Leah to provide description of Stuart's role.

4. Building a Land Use Plan

Plan Outline
Leah reviewed a draft outline for the Haida Gwaii / Queen Charlotte Island Land Use Plan, and solicited feedback from the CPF as to their vision of the document. She asked CPF members to identify key values that might have been missed, and those that do not need to be there.

Discussion Points

- Discussion ensued around how to integrate the language and concepts of the HTS and HLUV into a Land Use Plan. There was a proposal to begin with a narrative and a philosophical overview, followed by objectives and indicators. The HG/QCI plan will look different from other land use plans. Segments of the HLUV could be used for context setting. There is a need to include a philosophical tone for the plan, as opposed to regular objectives. The introduction section to each chapter will be written to make sure it speaks to people here.

- In terms of developing the plan, there was a suggestion that objectives should be specific; otherwise there is too much latitude for interpretation.

- Risk management should also be a component of the plan. There is a need to identify the limitations of the plan and build in inherent risk assumptions.

- It was recommended that the watershed restoration section be expanded to 'ecosystem restoration'.

- It was suggested that there should be a section on community restoration. This could be part of the community sustainability section.

- It was noted that we often focus on the economic part of 'socio-economic', and that this plan also needs to speak to social objectives and recommendations of the community.

- Comment from Ian Walker (UVIC) that there is a need to plan for sensitivities of climate change. A background document is available.

Action 10.6: PMT to distribute backgrounder on climate change provided by Ian Walker.

Steps for Building Draft Management Direction

Stuart Gale provided a brief presentation on the proposed process for building a plan, using draft management direction for minerals as an example. He reviewed the handouts provided by mail, including a minerals issues/interests list, draft management direction for minerals, and a cover letter explaining how this draft management direction was built.

The brainstorming work of the Forum was sorted into a list of issues and interests, and each item categorized as to where and how it could be addressed in the plan. Mineral issues were synthesized into a consolidated list, and draft goals and objectives for minerals were then prepared based on the issues and interests identified. Potential indicators were also identified in the draft management direction.

The HLUV is integral to the LUP plan. The HLUV addresses priorities, examines changes that have occurred, and describes what is needed to achieve a balance. In terms of risk and uncertainty, the LUP is the table's best guess of where things should lie. Risk can be managed through implementation and monitoring. A specific mechanism for risk management can be included.

Discussion Points

- Comment that the Heritage Tourism Strategy and HLUV can be built into the LUP. In addition, Heritage Tourism Strategy principles can be applied to areas beyond tourism.
- Concern was expressed that this plan shouldn't be like the objectives that are written under the Forest and Range Practices Act. It needs to be more specific.
- Suggestion that the title "management goals" should be just "goals".
- Comment that the first draft of a specific resource value GMD should include CPF member input. The CPF should explore ways to make this happen. Small working groups will advance this work significantly.
- Suggestion to have a category for community when sorting the issues and interests

5. Review of Draft Management Direction for Minerals

Stuart Gale provided a high level overview of the first draft of the minerals GMD. He noted that an introduction section still needs to be written, describing the mineral resource and its history in the plan area. Generally, "goals" describe the desired future condition that CPF members would like to see for a particular resource value. "Objectives" describe a desired result or condition to be achieved for a resource value through management activities. "Indicators" are the measure of the extent to which a result or condition is met and targets define the preferred level of achievement for the indicator. "Management direction" describes strategies, procedures or guidelines to be followed in order to optimally achieving the objective.

Discussion Points

- This planning process is to be based on the HLUV and EBM. Members of the Forum commented that a discussion of the EBM framework is necessary before proceeding with negotiating management direction for minerals. Comments from some CPF members that

they do not feel prepared to have a substantial discussion on EBM at this time. Recommendation that the Forum can proceed with reviewing and discussing the draft GMD for minerals, recognizing that there will be an opportunity for further discussion over a second draft.

- The minerals representative stated an expectation to be able to access as much of the plan area as possible. Generally, exploration has a small impact on the land base. Mining development will enter into an environmental assessment process as further stages of mine development are planned.

- It was noted that issues and interests categorized as 'planning process' were expected to be addressed as part of the process, and should be discussed first before proceeding with negotiating the draft GMD.

- There was significant discussion regarding the importance of argillite to the Haida Nation as a traditional Haida right (one of the ways Haida ancestors carried on oral histories, art forms, and other ancient traditions). Recommendations were made to acknowledge the need to protect argillite sources for the Haida in the LUP. This would cover the currently protected Slatechuck deposit as well as argillite areas found in the future. Discovered areas could be considered for establishment as Haida Heritage sites.

- Discussion around the definition of mineral resources. There is a range of mineral resources on Haida Gwaii aside from hard rock minerals. Other broad categories include terrestrial petroleum resources, coal, aggregate and industrial minerals amongst others. Need to clarify what mineral resources this section provides direction for.

- Question about the "need to ensure land tenure". Clarification that as areas are identified for mineral exploration and more work is done, the expense increases significantly. The statement refers to the fact that if legislation changes or land use planning issues arise, these areas could be closed for development, even after significant resources have been spent. There needs to be a level of security for resource explorationists and developers.

- Discussion returned to the issue of secure tenure. The example of Windy Craggy was given where $30 million was spent on exploration, but the area was subsequently converted to a park. Compensation for this type of development is based on common law process. Compensation is paid only for work completed.

- Discussion of the definition of sustainable mining. Information on an international process where the major mining companies have engaged in and defined 7 points of sustainability was provided. These principles include factors for communities, local employment, and consultation throughout the life of the development. In general, the benefits must outweigh costs, including environmental costs over the life of the development.

- Acid rock drainage. Statement that the province has zero tolerance for acid rock drainage. No operation is allowed to proceed without an analysis and plan for acid rock impacts. In addition, mining developments must be bonded from the start to cover reclamation costs.

- How can you 100% avoid acid rock drainage? Discussion provided comments that a process is in place to address these issues. A system of acid base accounting is used to determine whether there is potential for acid rock drainage. Limestone is typically used as a neutralizing agent, and chemical testing will examine whether the buffering capacity is significant enough.

Should acid rock drainage still occur, mitigation strategies and contingency plans are employed. Monitoring begins before mine development occurs, while water monitoring continues during and after. In past cases where environmental issues are found, an area might have been ditched and the water taken back to the central area and neutralized with lime. Other solutions may include submerging waste, whereby oxygen cannot oxidize the metal.

- Question was asked for examples of successful mining development? Are there any cases where the benefits outweigh the costs? The response from the minerals representative was that he is familiar with the Gibraltar mine near Williams Lake that employs over 300 people. Bonding is approximately $33 million, with liability estimated over 100 years or longer.

- Note that Map 35 shows a number of tenures that are no longer active due to the fact that they are now within the boundaries of provincial and federal parks.

- A discussion ensued regarding monitoring of mines throughout their lifetime. A suggestion arose that people who are rooted to the land should be involved in the monitoring system. In other areas of BC, local monitoring committees work with individuals and communities as they go, and are very much involved throughout.

- Further questions were centred around who does monitoring on the ground, for leaks and environmental impacts. Response that a senior environmental engineer with a degree in environmental engineering is responsible. In one example, 40 ground water wells are used to test water quality, complete with the production of monitoring reports. This monitoring is done "in-house", but copies of the data are provided to provincial sources as are reports produced. The process was stated as being very transparent. A further comment noted that government inspectors do check on mine sites. It was noted that government cut backs may affect the level of inspection.

Proposed Revisions to the Draft General Management Direction for Minerals

Introductory Section

- Need to clarify what mineral resources this section is providing management direction for. Is terrestrial oil and gas included in this section?

Issues/Interests – additions to the summary list

- Need to respect Haida cultural values *and all other local cultural values*
- Recognize that mining argillite is a hereditary Haida right (one of the ways Haida ancestors carried on oral histories, art form and other ancient traditions)
- Need to recognize that Haida Gwaii produces a type of argillite not found anywhere else in the world
- Desire to protect the Slatechuck argillite mine and other areas where argillite is found
- Need to address community stability, the costs and benefits from a local perspective
- Need to ensure secure land tenure to accommodate development of infrastructure for mineral extraction
- Need a monitoring component at local level to address sustainability

Goals – addition

- Management practices consistent with the principles and objectives of the Haida Land use Vision

Action 10.7: Dorthe to research issue raised regarding Campbell River mine.

6. Visual Quality Management

Brian Eccles gave a presentation on visual management on Haida Gwaii / Queen Charlotte Islands. Brian's work for the Ministry of Forests for over 20 years has included responsibility for recreation and visual quality management. He noted that visual quality is an important resource for both Islanders and tourists, and that interest has been expressed by islanders in managing for visual quality along highways, around communities and from waterways used for recreation and tourism activities.

A visual inventory has been completed for Haida Gwaii with the exception of Naikoon Provincial Park and Gwaii Haanas. The Ministry of Forests was responsible for the TSA and, the licensees have completed inventories for the TFLs. This inventory has remained as draft, and requires formal approval either by the District Manager or through a higher level planning process such as the LUP to become legally enforceable direction to forest licensees.

The visual inventory identifies all areas of the landbase that are visible from the ocean, main highways and communities. The visible landbase is then broken up into polygons which are rated for their existing visual condition, visual absorption capacity, sensitivity and a proposed visual quality objective. The categories of visual quality objectives – preservation, retention, partial retention, and modification were reviewed and discussed, with photo examples provided.

The 'Scenic Areas Map' distributed to the Forum represents a subset of the entire visual landscape inventory, for which there has been informal direction provided to licensees to manage for visual quality in the mapped areas. The Forum has an important opportunity to review and revise or confirm the Scenic Areas map, and enable future management for key visual landscapes.

Discussion Points

- The visual inventory includes many areas that have been previously logged, but are still visible areas for which future objectives may be set. Within 20 years, many of the logged areas will have greened up and look visually very different. The viewscape from Queen Charlotte City for example has dramatically changed over the last 20 years.

- Discussion of blowdown. In areas where blowdown occurs, the visual impact is assessed in the same way as for harvested areas. A concern was noted with the potential impacts of smaller, visually designed blocks creating the possibility for greater levels of blowdown.

- The visual quality inventory has not been approved. The inventory is revised approximately every five years.

- Comment that there are problems associated with managing viewscapes from a distance, while on the ground issues are not addressed.

- Brief discussion around visual management for mine sites. These sites are not currently managed for, but the impact of these areas can be softened over time with appropriate

screening and management. The Jedway mine in Gwaii Haanas was listed as an issue for visual management.

- An average of 13 to 20 years is required for an area to recover visually, depending on conditions.

Brainstorming session: Issues, Interests and Goals for Visual Quality Management

- concern with impacts of managing for visuals – with smaller blocks, more edge could get more blowdown; might look better from a distance but up close an issue
- also important to acknowledge we're cutting trees. Don't hide it. Let people see what we're doing
- visual landscapes are not just green areas – are old growth forests
- assess old growth vs. young forest currently within scenic areas
- recognize the need to manage for visual quality in certain areas such as community settlements, recreation routes and tourist areas
- consider approaches used elsewhere – not just straight buffers used on corridors etc.
- how do we manage highway corridors visually
- need to consider visuals from towns, shorelines; protect the visual quality of towns and shorelines
- forest workers would support moving towards managing for visual quality
- recreation routes and tourist areas often overlap forest logging roads; need to accept this
- we're here because we're trying to do things better
- the importance of educating people as to different practices and their effects on visual quality
- don't agree that we need to accept industrial roads as industrial, visuals may still be important
- concern with management of visuals on Gray Bay road as an example
- need to improve our visual management on corridors used for tourism and recreation
- straight lines don't work; consider curved / wavy lines along roads
- need to recognize that many of the roads used for recreation access are resource roads that were built for industrial use
- things to consider on highly sensitive resource roads – no beehive piles, waste piles
- visual impact of current approaches to logging – small patches & blowdown may be greater than impact of past practices; Haida Gwaii is different than other areas and new practices are not working here (consider in forestry interests)
- consider logging as an art form, instead of a practice

Actions:

Action 10.8: Bob Brash to provide information on Oregon visual management.
Action 10.9: Brian to provide examples (images) of visual quality management.

7. Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystem Interests-Presentation by Jacques Morin, Lynn Lee, Travis Glasman, Leandre Vigneault

The four representatives for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems provided a joint presentation on their interests in the LUP process (see presentation text). Travis introduced the presentation stating that they are here to ensure that the land and resources are managed sustainably. They are here to make difficult choices and strong community-based decisions. He continued by saying that ecosystems are the foundation of all life on Haida Gwaii. The goal in managing aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems is to secure the well-being of all Island ecosystems in perpetuity.

Leandre continued the presentation by providing a history of forest management on Haida Gwaii from 1900 to today, and the legacy of impacts associated with different eras of forest practices and technology. He identified seven distinct eras, reflecting changes in harvesting technology, and an evolution in forest policy from no regulation, to the Fish Forestry Guidelines to the Forest Practices Code, and more recently the Forest and Range Practices Agreement. Maps were used to demonstrate the extent and pattern of harvesting that occurred with each era, as well as photos of harvested areas in each period. Leandre noted that while the size of cutblocks decreased as a result of the Forest Practices Code, the rate of cut did not, and so the net effect was a greater extent of landbase being operated on and requiring active roading.

The next section of the presentation was given by Lynn Lee. She provided the definition of hydroriparian ecosystems as those which occur wherever land and water interact. These include aquatic ecosystems plus those of adjacent terrestrial environments that are influenced by and that influence the aquatic system. Lynn described riparian forests as the "hotspots" of biodiversity with high structural and species diversity as well as among the most important for maintaining watershed vitality. She described watersheds, and indicated that managing a full functioning hydrological regime through time is critical to the ecological health of hydroriparian ecosystems. Lynn provided a definition of the source, transportation, deposition and hyporheic zones. She concluded with a presentation of the river continuum concept and a description of stream orders, from 0 to 6, noting the particular importance of small streams. Lynn then led the group in an exercise demonstrating the interconnectedness of forest species.

Jacques Morin continued the presentation with an interest statement around terrestrial ecosystems. The major types on Haida Gwaii include forests, meadows, beaches, and alpine areas and the living organisms that inhabit them. He stated terrestrial ecosystems function as self-regulating natural systems that are comprised of a complex of development stages from natural disturbances. On Haida Gwaii, small patch disturbance is typical from small wind throw, root rot, landslides and individual tree mortality. Jacques provided an overview of Haida Gwaii ecosections including the Queen Charlotte Lowland, Skidegate Plateau, and Queen Charlotte Ranges. He also reviewed the impacts of current management on biodiversity, wildlife, seral stage, old growth forest ecosystems, old forest structures and connectivity.

Travis Glasman provided a discussion of ecosystem-based management principles. He noted that maintaining ecosystem function is likely the lowest cost and risk strategy to conserve species and future stability. Travis highlighted seven key interdependent principles:

1. Focus on what to leave, not on what to take.
2. Recognize the hierarchical relationship between ecosystems, cultures, and economies.
3. Apply the precautionary principle to all plans and activities.
4. Ensure that the planning process is inclusive of the range of values and interests.
5. Protect, maintain, and, where necessary, restore ecological connectivity, and the full range of composition, structures, and functioning of enduring features, natural plant communities, and animal habitats/ranges.
6. Protect, maintain, and, where necessary, restore ecological connectivity, and the full range of composition, structures, and functioning of enduring features, natural plant communities, and animal habitats/ranges.
7. Practice adaptive management.

Travis continued with a section of the human needs and human impacts. He also highlighted two priorities for forest use zones, including: ecologically responsible activities that maintain fully

functioning forests, and balanced use that provides for a fair and protected land base for all forest users, both human and non-human. In conclusion, he stated that they are advocating for the forum to accept the EBM Handbook as the framework and process guide to planning EBM for the Haida Gwaii / Queen Charlotte Islands Land Use Plan.

The presentation concluded with a reading of the *Lorax*, a book by Dr. Seuss.

Discussion Points

- Discussion ensued about salmon, and the estimated 39 salmon streams that have been extirpated by development activities. A comment was made that there were few if any charges ever laid against the forest companies that impacted salmon streams.

- Comment that it is important to develop good solid objectives through which to implement the plan. The goal of the plan is to manage the land base for a range of values. We cannot turn back the clock on past practices, but we can improve management for the future.

- There was discussion of timber extraction models that follow EBM principles. There are a number of models out there, but the forum should develop a plan that works here.

- Discussion of goshawk populations. A presentation will be given by Frank Doyle next meeting. Goshawks have territories of approximately 11 to 13 km. An estimate of approximately 50 territories could exist on Haida Gwaii. So far 9 have been found (2 active nests), but outside of Hypermaritime areas. The species found here is a sub-species of the mainland population. Therefore, birds from the mainland would not be expected to re-populate the Haida Gwaii.

- Statement that in a lot of cases, the development impacts on the land base were not intended, people simply didn't know any better.

- Suggestion to have further guidance in a discussion of EBM. Response that no consultants have been hired nor are any planned to be hired to provide further guidance. The forum should use the various information on EBM that has been provided thus far.

- Several forum members thanked the ecosystem representatives for an informative, interesting and heartfelt presentation.

Action 10.10: Forum members wishing a copy of the logging history maps are to request this directly from Gowgaia.
Action 10.11: CPF to review CIT EBM Framework and Handbook and FRPA Training Manual in preparation for a future EBM discussion.

8. Local Government Interests-Barry Pages and Dale Lore

Barry Pages gave a presentation of the interests of local government in the Haida Gwaii / Queen Charlotte Islands land use plan. He described the issues associated with a boom-bust economy prevalent in many communities in the North. He noted there is a need to diversify the local economic base, to include flexibility, stability and adaptability and provide sustainable opportunities for Islanders. Barry commented on the need for local employment, visual quality management in key areas, and maintaining aspects that define life on the Haida Gwaii such as

the ability to harvest crab and berries and access beaches. The plan that will be developed needs to be flexible and adaptable to preserve the Island way of life.

Dale Lore provided a brief summary of his background. He then commented on the need to provide local input into the plan, and find a mechanism to ensure a local supply of timber and fish. He noted the ability of the land to support the Island way of life. Dale then presented a slideshow of the many attributes of the Islands. He commented that the Islands should not be supplying the global village with resources. He stated that Haida Gwaii is a unique place in terms of landscape, but also because the Haida were the only First Nation to inhabit the region before contact. There is a need to enable a local voice.

Discussion Points

- Discussion occurred around the need for secondary manufacturing to generate revenue and supply local jobs. The biggest challenge is getting access to the resources on the Islands. There may need to be partnerships amongst companies

- The obstacles of diversification are slowly being overcome by understanding what is feasible through the development of projects such as the co-generation plant to provide power, and through various training programs. The biggest challenge is finding a way to support each other. Efforts such as a community forest provide local control.

- Thanks given to non-Haida individuals for their support of the Haida. The forum must develop a strong plan together. During this meeting, there has been a voiced support for local control, both from Haida and non-Haida representatives. Community leadership and local development can allow the Islands to pull back profits to invest in the land.

9. Provincial Government Interests - Herb Langin

Herb Langin presented the interests of the provincial government (see presentation). He outlined that they seek clear and consistent land and resource management recommendations which will achieve the overall goals of the planning process:

- Protect ecosystem integrity
- Maintain spiritual and cultural values
- Enhance sustainable economic opportunity
- Foster social and community well-being.

In terms of maintaining ecosystem integrity, the government hopes the plan meets or exceeds regulations under an EBM management system and provides greater certainty for environmental values. Spiritual and cultural considerations relate to providing greater certainty for Haida interests including spiritual and cultural values. The interests in sustainable economic opportunities involve developing a diversified economy, optimizing benefits from resources, and providing greater certainty for resource-based industries. The final interest is social and community well-being. Issues such as social and economic health, public trust in management decisions, self-reliant opportunities, and the fair and effective resolution of resource management conflicts are important. Herb noted that communications with government agencies is through a government advisory committee made up of members of the Skeena and Coast Inter-agency Management Committees. Recommendations from the LUP process will play an important role in government to government discussions.

Discussion Points

- Licensees are currently preparing Forest Stewardship Plans that will be approved within the next 10 months. Concern was expressed that LUP recommendations might not be complete in time for incorporation into these plans.

- Questions asked about the timelines of other processes in the past. Generally, these plans have taken longer than 15 months. In the Cariboo case, a monitoring committee has continued to carry out the implementation and monitoring of the plan. Comment that local input on implementation is invaluable.

- The two governments have agreed to the current deadline, and therefore there is a need to focus on key issues and not be distracted by non-key issues. Comment from the provincial government representative that if the table is making very clear progress in the fall, there is a small possibility that a short extension may be considered by government.

- Herb commented that government would like to have self-sustaining communities. Efforts such as tenure reallocation, community forest and timber allocations for First Nations may help support these goals.

- The table can make recommendations that are outside of current government policy, and Herb will advise the table when their recommendations are clearly so. Government has ability to change policy, but brand new policies may difficult to implement.

- Discussion about the province's readiness to change their way of doing things. In the future, it is imagined that less provincial revenue will be generated from the Islands. The issue is also the scale, as Islanders are no longer prepared to accept resources to leave the Island at the same pace as in the past. Desire for local management.

- A government advisory committee has been set up for Herb to communicate with and receive input from managers from each of the resource management agencies. Final LUP recommendations will go to Cabinet for decision.

- Herb commented that he is here to represent to interests of the provincial government, but would like to collaborate on issues with CPF members and jointly solve problems. There are also fiscal issues for government. For example, it is difficult to generate $100 million dollars in compensation funding. Revenues are important for government and the provincial interests may not always align with CPF interests. However, Herb is interested in developing solutions that will work for everyone.

10. Next Meeting

The July meeting dates were discussed (and their overlap with the Tlell music festival) Three options were identified and feedback solicited: July 8th and 9th (12 votes), July 15th, 16th, 17th (12 votes) and July 22nd, 23rd, and 24th (8 votes).

Potential agenda topics for the July meeting were also discussed. It was recommended that completion of all interest statement presentations is a priority, followed by a discussion of EBM principles and socio-economic information. The Environmental Base Case report would be a next priority, and Forum members identified they would like to be able to read the report before it is discussed at a meeting.

Action 10.12: PMT to determine July meeting dates and advise CPF on Monday.

11. Round Table Discussion

The CPF provided feedback on process management and facilitation for this meeting. Several members commented that they were very pleased with the efforts of Carol and Tamara. The co-chairs supported a good forum for discussion, kept the meeting on time and ensured individuals were respectful. Other comments noted that the group has become empowered and are able to speak from the heart. Discussions also centred on the use of an additional facilitator. Some individuals noted that they are happy with the co-chairs serving as facilitators, while others commented that an additional facilitator may be necessary as we move along in the process, and recommendations included Gary Runka, John Talbot and Stuart Gale. Final comments indicated that the facilities in Port Clements were attractive as a meeting location, the use of a sound system was very helpful and should always be present, and a visible speakers list helped to maintain order. The co-chairs and process management team were thanked for their efforts. Final comments indicated that CPF members were impressed with this meeting and the efforts put forward by forum members in their presentations.

Next Meeting Dates:

Thursday, July 8th, 2004 from 9:00 to 5:00pm; Friday, July 9th, 2004 from 9:00 to 5:00 pm and Saturday, July 10th, 2004 from 9:00 am to 12:00pm. These meetings to take place at the Port Clements Community Hall.